

WATSON AWARDED NOMINATION IN FOURTH DISTRICT

On Face of Official Returns He Receives Majority of Eight.

APPEAL IS NOTED FOR TURNBULL

Canvass of Vote by Precincts Made by Committee in Presence of Large Crowd, and Intense Feeling Is Manifested—Both Sides Wear Airs of Mystery.

Official Vote by Counties

	Watson	Turnbull
Amelia	335	107
Brunswick	74	212
Dinwiddie	495	212
Greeneville	142	219
Lunenburg	304	271
Mecklenburg	560	787
Northampton	981	128
Powhatan	309	316
Prince Edward	117	109
Prince George	263	44
Suffolk	198	244
Sussex	469	228
Petersburg	204	821
Total	4,451	4,443

Total votes, 8,894. Watson's majority, 8.

BY ALEXANDER FORWARD.
Petersburg, Va., September 30.—Having received on the fact of the official returns a majority of eight votes, Judge Walter A. Watson, of Northampton, was to-night awarded the certificate of nomination as the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Fourth Virginia District.

Attorneys for Representative Robert Turnbull, the defeated candidate, noted an appeal to the Democratic State Committee from the action of the Fourth District Committee. They preferred not to make a statement to-night, but there are rumors of all sorts of irregularities said to have been practiced on both sides.

It will be necessary to hasten the proceedings incident to the appeal, since but sixteen days remain in which to file the name of the nominee with the Secretary of the Commonwealth in order that it may appear upon the official ballot in the November election.

Canvass of the official vote by precincts was made to-night in the Chesapeake Hotel in the presence of a large crowd of interested citizens. Feeling was intense and was manifested by expressions of approval and disapproval from the audience as points were made by the attorneys.

Both Judge Watson and Mr. Turnbull were present as were all the members of the district committee, Robert Gilliam of Petersburg, chairman; W. C. Winn, of Lunenburg; H. F. Hutcheson, of Mecklenburg; A. R. Morris, of Surrey; and J. Taylor Thompson, of Prince Edward.

Watson the Nominee.
When long after midnight, the committee voted unanimously to declare Judge Watson the nominee, a banner on which was painted a rooster and the words "Watson is winner" was displayed and the supporters of the Notaway candidate broke into cheers.

Many technicalities were advanced by Mr. Turnbull's attorneys to prevent the award of the certificate to-night. An affidavit was produced in which a member of the Amelia County committee was quoted as saying that the judges of election made up the returns from memory at the courthouse and no date appeared on the certificate from Wilkerson's Shop Precinct.

But the committee overruled these matters, taking the section of the Byrd law which says that the statute shall be construed liberally, so that the will of the voters shall not be defeated by an informality.

Most of the time of the meeting was occupied in discussion of the motion of the Turnbull side that the poll books should be produced before the vote was canvassed. This was overruled.

While the attorneys for the Congressmen carefully avoided charges of wrongdoing, it was evident they had many matters in abeyance to be argued at the proper time. Both sides wear airs of mystery over things that shall shortly be revealed.

Lengthy Debate.
All of the debate which consumed two and one-half hours of the committee's time early in the evening resulted from a request made by counsel for Representative Robert Turnbull for production of the poll books before the returns were canvassed. E. P. Buford, of Brunswick, opened the discussion. He argued that the old primary plan should apply and that the county and city committees should first canvass the returns and then send them to the district committee, otherwise he argued, it was to no purpose that the law required the preservation of the poll books. They constituted the sole evidence, he said, as to who was permitted to vote and who were ineligible to the privilege.

Mr. Buford also contended that Chairman Gilliam had no right to change the plan adopted by the committee, which was to have two poll books at each precinct and to have the returns canvassed by local committees.

SWANSON DEFICIT NOW WIPED OUT

Virginia Begins New Year With Active Balance in Treasury.

UNABLE, HOWEVER, TO BUY FORD LOT

Half of Block Needed for State Library Building Site Cannot Be Acquired, as State Lacks Purchase Price—Auditor's Receipts Grow.

For the first time in four or five years Virginia begins her new year this morning with a probable actual balance in the treasury. When the old fiscal year ended at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon all claims of the State were paid, all appropriations brought down to date, all September salaries settled, every pension check honored and the payments to the sinking and literary funds all made.

It is evident that it will be impossible for the Governor to purchase this year the half of the Ford Hotel block which it had been hoped, could be bought for a State Library building site. The law states that before such a purchase can be made there must be an actual balance in the State Treasury either at the end of the fiscal year 1912 or at the end of the fiscal year 1913. It will take weeks to figure out the exact standing of the various funds up to yesterday, but there was certainly nothing like \$90,000, the required amount, in the general treasury. In fact, it is doubtful if there was \$5,000 there, although it is believed a very small balance will appear.

Broke All Records.
During the year just ended State Auditor C. Lee Moore collected \$598,845.75 more than in any other year in the history of the Commonwealth. His total receipts for the year, all funds included, were \$7,051,588.65, against \$6,152,742.90 for the preceding year.

There was on hand October 1, 1911, an apparent balance of \$26,314.79. The disbursements for the year, to all sources, were \$7,132,467.54, leaving a balance at 3 o'clock yesterday of \$134,433.51. This, however, is also only apparent.

One year ago there existed a deficit of not less than \$250,000. While there seemed to be on hand a balance of \$26,000 in the treasury, in reality more than \$200,000 worth of pension checks were being held over, while there was due the literary fund something like \$100,000, and there were many unpaid appropriations which had to be held over until the railroad taxes could be collected last October.

All Claims Settled.
This year all is paid. The deficit of last year has been wiped out, and the old pension checks paid. The emergency pension appropriation of the last Legislature has been settled, and the 1912 pensions paid absolutely in full, all checks having been mailed August 1. Auditor Moore settled with the literary fund yesterday. In addition, out of abundant caution, he yesterday paid all semi-monthly and monthly salaries for September. Usually these are paid on the first day of the month, and go into the new month's business.

Besides all this, criminal expenses have been heavy during the fiscal year just ended, which had most of the money of the Beattie trial, besides perhaps \$20,000 for capturing and trying the Aliens.

But the balance of \$134,433.51 in the treasury yesterday is not in the general fund. It includes the military fund, the agricultural department fund from fines and fees, the automobile license fund, which goes to good roads department, and other sources of income for which the Auditor's office is banker. When all these various funds are figured out, their credits will consume the apparent balance and leave only a very small amount—perhaps, as indicated above, not more than \$5,000. But the State is free of debt and owes nobody.

There are, perhaps, one or two small amounts or current appropriations to State departments and institutions not quite paid up to date. But these are more than offset by special appropriations in which the entire amount was needed to buy land or put up a building, and in which the Auditor did not hold to the letter of the rule requiring monthly payments of appropriations.

Besides all the above, it must be remembered that last year no money was passed to the sinking fund, while this fund is now being added to by monthly payments, and already \$70,000 has been paid this year.

The heavy deficit left by the Swanson administration has at last been wiped out.

FORMULATING REPORT

Committee Investigating Election Frauds Meets at Columbia.
Columbia, S. C., September 30.—The subcommittee of the State Democratic executive committee charged with the duty of probing the alleged election frauds in this State in the recent primary election for Governor met here this afternoon. The committee went into executive session shortly after meeting. It is said that a report will be formulated at this meeting for presentation to the State executive committee, which meets in this city tomorrow.

The committee has under consideration a voluminous amount of testimony upon which the report will be based. The members of the subcommittee are W. F. Stevenson, chairman; R. M. Jeffries, James Green, W. B. Wilson, J. D. Stevens, J. B. Park and T. M. Butler.

LITTLE NEWS LIGHT SHED BY LETTERS

Harriman - Roosevelt Correspondence Placed Before Investigators.

NOTHING TO SHOW CAMPAIGN GIFTS

They Yield No Evidence That Railroad Man Was Asked by President to Raise Funds. Testimony of C. N. Bliss, Jr., Not Prolific of Facts Desired.

Washington, September 30.—All of the correspondence between President Roosevelt and the late Edward H. Harriman, from 1901 until Mr. Harriman's departure with Mr. Roosevelt in 1906, was placed in evidence to-day before the senate committee investigating campaign expenditures.

Out of the scores of letters, covering every subject from exhibits of Indian pictures to the appointment of Federal judges and territorial Governors in Arizona, the senate committee was able to secure little new light bearing upon the subject of campaign contributions, or the disputed question of whether or not President Roosevelt had specifically asked Mr. Harriman in 1904 to raise a fund of \$200,000 for the aid of his campaign.

Harriman Told of Fund.
C. C. Tugwell, agent for the Harriman estate, and former private secretary to Mr. Harriman, and Charles A. Peabody, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and personal attorney for Mrs. Harriman in the administration of the estate, both testified that Mr. Harriman had told them the raising of the big campaign fund had been undertaken at President Roosevelt's request, a statement which Mr. Harriman made before his death, but which was denied by Colonel Roosevelt.

Aside from the file of letters given the committee, no documentary evidence was offered, however, and out of the many letters none was produced, except that written by Mr. Harriman to Sidney Webster, January 2, 1906, that in any way bore upon the charge that President Roosevelt had asked the railroad man to raise funds.

The Webster letter, made public by Mr. Harriman himself during the controversy with President Roosevelt over the fund, intimated that Mr. Harriman had been asked by the President to raise the fund; and that it had been the understanding among financial men to whom he appealed that Senator Depey was to be given the ambassadorship to France.

William Flinn, of Pittsburgh, Roosevelt leader in Pennsylvania, and E. H. Hooker, of New York, treasurer of the Progressive party, will appear before the committee tomorrow.

Star Witnesses Later.
Witnesses called for the opening session of the hearings to-day were ready when Chairman Clapp called the sub-committee together. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and J. Pierpont Morgan are scheduled to step into the spotlight later this week, the financier appearing Thursday and Colonel Roosevelt on Friday.

Ormsby McHarg, contest manager for Colonel Roosevelt at the Chicago convention, who organized the South for the Colonel, was on hand when the committee convened to-day. His story of the pre-convention campaign, the conduct of the contest, he managed for President Taft in the 1908 campaign, were expected to be the chief testimony.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., son of the treasurer of the Republican campaign committee in 1904, was called to produce any papers in the files of his father's estate bearing on the charge that Colonel Roosevelt acquiesced in the acceptance of \$100,000 from the Standard Oil interests in 1904, and in a further demand for \$150,000 from the same source.

Records Examined.
Senators Clapp, Oliver, Paynter and Pomerene were present when the committee went into session. Mr. Bliss was the first witness. He said he was an executor of his father's estate and had sole custody of his father's papers.

"Have you found any papers bearing on the campaign funds handled by your father?" asked Chairman Clapp.

Mr. Bliss placed in evidence a report from the auditor who examined his father's accounts when he resigned as treasurer of the Republican committee. He said the records did not show any contribution by John D. Archbold or the Standard Oil Company. Members of the committee examined the records.

No names of contributors to the 1904 campaign fund appeared in the records. Mr. Bliss was asked to read his father's letter of resignation to Harry S. New, which also had been placed in evidence.

The letter set forth that the late Mr. Bliss had held as confidential the name of contributors and the amount of their contributions in the "last four presidential campaigns in which I have acted as treasurer."

"I have persistently refused to make these reports public," the letter read, "because I regard the relations of campaign contributions to party committees as confidential. I believe the right to refuse to make public these contributions is as sacred as the right of a man to cast a secret ballot in the election."

Clapp Senate Committee and Witnesses



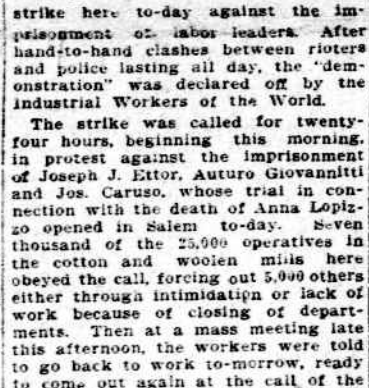
SENATOR POMERENE



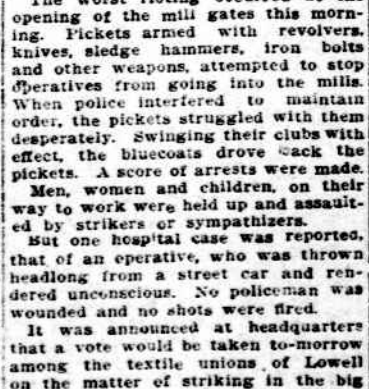
C. C. TUGWELL



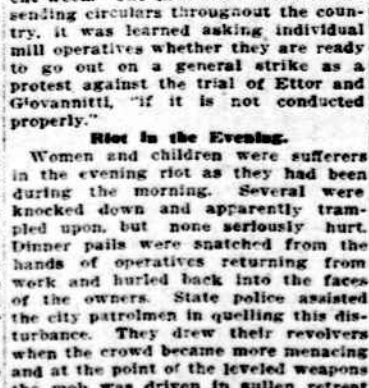
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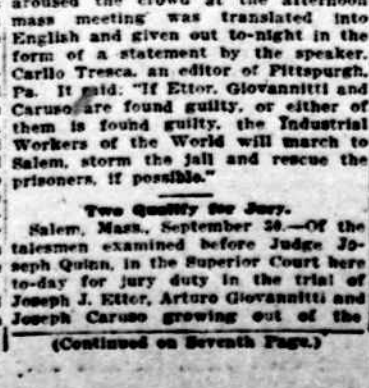
SENATOR CLAPP, CHAIRMAN



ORMSBY McHARG



SENATOR PAYNTER



C. C. TUGWELL

DAY OF RIOTING WITH STRIKERS

Men, Women and Children Held Up in Streets and Assaulted.

CLASHES WITH POLICE

Organized Labor Holds First Demonstration Against Imprisonment of Leaders.

Lawrence, Mass., September 30.—Organized labor for the first time in this country conducted a demonstration strike here to-day against the imprisonment of labor leaders. After hand-to-hand clashes between rioters and police lasting all day, the demonstration was declared off by the Industrial Workers of the World.

The strike was called for twenty-four hours, beginning this morning, in protest against the imprisonment of Joseph J. Ettor, Arturo Giovannitti and Joe Caruso, whose trial in connection with the death of Anna Lopez opened in Salem to-day. Seven thousand of the 25,000 operatives in the cotton and woolen mills here obeyed the call, forcing out 5,000 others either through intimidation or lack of work because of closing of departments. Then at a mass meeting late this afternoon, the workers were told to come out again at the call of the Industrial Workers, if the leaders are not satisfied with the progress of the trial.

The worst rioting occurred at the opening of the mill gates this morning. Pickets armed with revolvers, knives, sledge hammers, iron bolts and other weapons, attempted to stop operatives from going into the mills. When police intervened to maintain order, the pickets struggled with them desperately. Swinging their clubs with effect, the bluecoats drove back the pickets. A score of arrests were made.

Men, women and children, on their way to work, were held up and assaulted by strikers or sympathizers. But one hospital case was reported, that of an operative who was thrown from a car and rendered unconscious. No policeman was wounded and no shots were fired.

It was announced at headquarters that a vote would be taken to-morrow among the textile unions of Lowell on the matter of striking in the big cotton mills there, and that similar action would be taken at other New England mill centers during the present week. The Industrial Workers are sending circulars throughout the country, in which they are asking individual mill operatives whether they are ready to go out on a general strike as a protest against the trial of Ettor and Giovannitti, "if it is not conducted properly."

Riot in the Evening.
Women and children were sufferers in the evening riot as they had been during the morning. Several were knocked down and apparently hurt, but none seriously. Dinner pails were snatched from the hands of operatives returning from work and hurled back into the faces of the owners. State police assisted the city patrolmen in quelling this disturbance. They drew their revolvers when the crowd became more menacing and at the point of the leveled weapons the mob was driven in sullen retreat for several blocks before it finally dispersed.

One of the addresses in Italian that aroused the crowd at the afternoon mass meeting was translated into English and given out to-night in the form of a statement by the speaker, Carlo Tresca, an editor of Pittsburgh, Pa. It said: "If Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso are found guilty, or either of them is found guilty, the Industrial Workers of the World will march to Salem, storm the jail and rescue the prisoners, if possible."

Two Quizzes the Jury.
Salem, Mass., September 30.—Of the talemen examined before Judge Joseph Quinn, in the Superior Court here to-day for jury duty in the trial of Joseph J. Ettor, Arturo Giovannitti and Joe Caruso growing out of the

Colquett Intervenes.
Austin, Texas, September 30.—Governor Colquett was importuned to-day to intercede in behalf of J. N. Carson, of Kingsland, Texas, under sentence to be shot at Tampico, Mexico. The Governor immediately telegraphed the Secretary of State at Washington, asking that action be taken at once. He also sent a message to the Governor of Tamaulipas requesting a stay of execution until the matter can be investigated.

Wilson Is Surprised.
Seagirt, N. J., September 30.—Governor Woodrow Wilson, when he reached Seagirt to-night from Atlantic City, where he made a brief speech of welcome to the American Roads Congress, permitted the correspondents to announce formally that he "had read with great surprise the statement said to have been made by Governor Dix to-day, for he had absolutely no recollection of having written Governor Dix any letter in which he expressed an opinion of any kind as to his administration."

The presidential nominee referred to a statement issued from Albany early in the day by Governor Dix in answer to Governor Wilson's pronouncement of yesterday urging the Democratic State Convention to name a progressive man. Governor Dix had been quoted as asserting that there was nothing in his personal correspondence with Governor Wilson to indicate that the presidential nominee opposed him. Governor Wilson was greatly astonished when he was shown Governor Dix's statement, and although at first hesitant to make any comment as he desired to avoid any personal references, he finally allowed the reporters to quote him indirectly as stated above.

The Governor said he had received many telegrams to-day commending his action of last night when he urged that the New York convention be free and open.

Expected That Nominations Will Not Be Made Before Thursday.
Syracuse, N. Y., September 30.—The night before the Democratic State Convention, which meets here to-morrow, found a sharply drawn issue over the renomination of Governor Dix. All day opponents of the Governor massed their forces around the headquarters of Leader Charles F. Murphy, of Tammany Hall, to urge him to withdraw his support from the Governor. When night came they claimed to have won a victory. They asserted that the Governor would not be renominated, and that the availability of other candidates was being considered.

Justice Victor J. Dowling, of New York, and Congressman William Sulzer were said to be the leading candidates in opposition to Governor Dix. Others talked of were Martin H. Glynn, of Albany, who is to preside as temporary chairman of the convention; John Pryor Mitchell, president of the Board of Aldermen, of New York; Supreme Court Justice James V. Gerard; Lieutenant-Governor Thomas F. Conway; Thomas D. Lockwood and Senator George B. Burd, of Buffalo.

Nominations for the State ticket are not expected until Thursday, and Murphy has let it become known that he thinks plenty of time should be taken to consider the situation. The Tammany leader insists that the convention will be an open one.

The convention will assemble at noon to-morrow and hear the keynote speech of Chairman Glynn.

DEMAND FURTHER OYSTER HEARING

Virginia-Maryland Representatives Resent Ban Placed on Bivalves.

PREJUDICE CHARGED

Aroused by Great Harm Done to Industry of Two States.

Washington, September 30.—Aroused by the harm they claim has been done to the oyster industry of Maryland and Virginia by the report recently promulgated by the Bureau of Chemistry, which charged that the sewage of Washington and towns along the Potomac was polluting the oyster beds of the two States, representatives of Maryland and Virginia met in conference to-day at the Willard Hotel and formulated plans to demand of the Secretary of Agriculture a hearing on and further tests of the oysters taken from the Potomac River beds.

Maryland's representatives at the conference to-day further charge that prejudice has been shown against Maryland and Virginia oysters in the Bureau of Chemistry's report, and that notwithstanding the fact that Maryland oyster captains who bring oysters to the Washington market are fined for having polluted oysters in their possession, no real attempt is made by the government to prevent these oysters from being placed on the market.

The Maryland men declare that there have been a number of cases wherein oyster captains paid their fines and then sold their cargoes, and that these captains understand that the easiest way out of any charge of having polluted oysters in their possession is to pay the fine asked of them, dispose of their oysters and go back for another cargo.

Want State Bacteriologists.
A sentiment against having a bacteriological expert of the Bureau of Chemistry participate in to-day's conference developed as soon as the Maryland and Virginia men got together.

Representative Thomas Parran of the Fifth Maryland District, had been asked by the Governor of Maryland to be present at to-day's conference, and to ask the Bureau of Chemistry to detail a bacteriologist from the Federal bureau to be present, which he did, but the Maryland and Virginia men decided that they would prefer to have any further oyster tests made by their own State bacteriologists.

The meeting to-day was called by Governor Mann, of Virginia, and Governor Goldsborough, of Maryland, who designated various fish and oyster commission officials of the two States to participate.

Governor Mann was aroused by the recent chemistry bureau report, which declared that Potomac River oysters were unhealthy and should be avoided as food, and after conference with Governor Goldsborough, of Maryland, he instructed McDonnell Lee, chairman of the Board of Fisheries of Virginia, and William D. Saunders, the dairy and food commissioner of Virginia, to represent the State at the meeting.

Maryland was represented by a number of officials concerned with the oyster business of the State, as well as individuals, led by the Attorney General of the State, Edgar Allan Poe. Representative Thomas Parran, Shellfish Commissioners Revell, Graves and Maltby, Oyster Police Fleet Commander T. C. B. Howard, Deputy Commander E. J. Plowden, State Senator Wilkerson, State Senator Lancaster, Dr. Walter B. Dent, of St. Mary's County, Enoch B. Abell, of St. Mary's County, and Charles C. Lancaster, of Washington.

Bring Oysters for Tests.
The Maryland men brought to Washington for test oysters from the so-called infected districts, namely, the Blakistone Island bar, the Cobbs Point bar, the Swan Point bar and the Lancaster bar in the Wicomico River. These oysters were taken by Commander Howard in deep water along the river and from the shallow water at Blakistone's Island, and Commander Howard pointed out that if there

Buried Under Second Crash.
The bodies of Seay and Bowles had been uncovered about 7 o'clock, when the second big cave-in occurred. With a crash of heavy timber braces and concrete, twenty feet more of pavement collapsed, leaving a gap of about 100 feet along Eighth Street from Grace. The bodies which had been from Grace. The bodies which had been buried were buried for the second time. One pole, supporting trolley wires, went down with the second crash, and the workmen were warned away from live wires which fell everywhere. While electricians were engaged in cutting wires, the overhead wooden structure, which had been built in Eighth Street for the protection of the public, gave way, carrying more earth and an iron electric light pole, which stood at the corner. This was the last serious collapse.

After the danger from live wires had been eliminated the work of getting out the bodies was resumed. However, before the dirt could be moved the great mass of bodies and planks had to be carried away.

The four men who lost their lives, were employed by Coverd & Coverd, grading contractors, and the general contractor for the building was J. A. Chesterman. They were at work within a few feet of each other, all engaged in putting the

Work Blocked by Crowds.
News of the cave-in spread rapidly and in a few minutes an immense crowd had gathered. The police were notified immediately. Emergency calls were sent out and in a few minutes a large squad of officers was on hand. It was with the utmost difficulty that men, women and children, eager to get a glimpse of the damage, were kept out of the danger zone.

Many of those who gathered had to be threatened with arrest before they would desist from their efforts to congregate close to the edge of the fallen pavement. Ropes were hastily stretched about the place and then it was hard to keep back the crowds. Orders were immediately issued prohibiting the use of the east side tracks of the Virginia Railway and Power Company, and later, after other and more serious displacements, all traffic on Eighth Street, between Franklin and Grace, was suspended. It was feared that vibration from passing cars and heavy vehicles would do further damage.

Boy Has Narrow Escape.
The narrowest escape experienced by any one was by Thernhill Atkinson, twelve-year-old son of A. C. Atkinson, of 114 T-2 North Eighth Street, who was caught by the falling pavement and carried into the pit below. With an unidentified playmate he was rolling a hoop when the ground gave way beneath him. He fell, and in doing so grabbed one of the big concrete blocks, which broke, and upon it slid and braced, he was able to take an interest in the work of rescue and repair which followed.

Their Way Into Pit.
While the police were intent upon keeping the crowds in the street away, several hundred men and boys, and a few women, found their way into the big excavation where the rescue work was in progress. They pressed closely about the workers, a frenzied effort to see what was caught beneath the mass of earth and stone. They greatly handicapped the work, until firemen, who had been summoned to the scene, under the direction of Chief Joynes, spread a line and forced them back. Several officers later arrived in the pit and ordered every one out with the exception of the workers and those who properly belonged there.

It was after 6 o'clock when the first body, that of Nip Cooper, was recovered. That time it had become dark and the rescue work was progressing with the use of bunch and strip lights supplied by the Academy of Music, from which point a cable to supply the current was run by Louis Myers, manager of the Empire Theatre, and E. G. Thompson, police electrical inspector.

Torches and other forms of light were supplied by the Fire Department.

FOUR WORKMEN CRUSHED UNDER TONS OF EARTH

Killed at Eighth and Grace Without Moment's Warning.

BODIES BURIED BY SECOND CRASH

Sidewalk, Weakened by Excavation, Collapsed, Later Fall, Carrying Down Wooden Structure and Trolley Pole. Coroner Determined to Fix Blame for Accident.

Four colored laborers were killed while a dozen persons barely escaped death yesterday afternoon at 5:15 o'clock when the pavement in North Eighth Street, at Grace, caved in as the result of being weakened by excavations for an apartment house. The men were smothered to death under tons of earth, and it was many hours before their bodies were found by rescuers with the aid of picks and shovels. Several times the bodies of one or two would be uncovered, only again to be caught beneath a subsequent collapse of clay and blocks of concrete pavement.

The Dead:
Humphrey Seay, forty-two years old, George Bowles, twenty-five years old, Nip Cooper, fifty-eight years old, Walker Langhorn, fifty-five years old. All of them lived in Goodland County, near Columbia, and their bodies will probably be shipped home to-day.

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The narrowest escape experienced by any one was by Thernhill Atkinson, twelve-year-old son of A. C. Atkinson, of 114 T-2 North Eighth Street, who was caught by the falling pavement and carried into the pit below. With an unidentified playmate he was rolling a hoop when the ground gave way beneath him. He fell, and in doing so grabbed one of the big concrete blocks, which broke, and upon it slid and braced, he was able to take an interest in the work of rescue and repair which followed.

Their Way Into Pit.
While the police were intent upon keeping the crowds in the street away, several hundred men and boys, and a few women, found their way into the big excavation where the rescue work was in progress. They pressed closely about the workers, a frenzied effort to see what was caught beneath the mass of earth and stone. They greatly handicapped the work, until firemen, who had been summoned to the scene, under the direction of Chief Joynes, spread a line and forced them back. Several officers later arrived in the pit and ordered every one out with the exception of the workers and those who properly belonged there.

It was after 6 o